The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The United States ship Pensacola, now at San Francisco, has been detailed to carry King Kalakaua home.

—Great activity exists in Cuban circles in New York City, and an expedition, it is reported, is being fitted out.

—The Crow Indians have had several victorious skirmishes with other tribes. They report white men in the Black Hills near Snake Canon.

—The Democrats of Springfield, Ill., will hold an indignation meeting this evening over the alleged interference of the military in New Orleans on Monday.

—The residence of Milo Ruggles, at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Monday, and Mr. Ruggles' mother, sister and her child perished in the flames.

—The nailors of Wheeling have agreed to the proposed reduction in the price for cutting nails. Twenty-one cents for 10-pennys will be the basis of the new arrangement.

—The Democrats of New Hampshire held their State Convention in Concord on Tuesday. Hiram R. Roberts was nominated for Governor, and A. P. Pierce for Railroad Commissioner.

—Representative Parsons, of Ohio, has signified his readiness to appear before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee at any time, and answer all questions that may be propounded.

—Three hundred ounces of gold bullion were received at Helena, Montana, on Tuesday, from the Jaw-bone lode. A large body of silver ore was struck on the Sallie Belle lode, Laber District.

—The Postmaster General, before paying the regular quarterly dues to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has directed the Solicitor of the Department to report whether the company had complied with the law.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Wickham Inaugurating Reforms.

The Tilton-Beecher Suit Again in Court.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1875.

Mayor Wickham Inaugurating Reforms.

Mayor Wickham has sent a communication to the several heads of departments, emphasizing a recommendation in his message that an end be put to the practice of sending persons to effect or influence legislation having particular reference to the department represented. The communication, it is rumored, was suggested by the knowledge that Controller Green's agents are already in Albany endeavoring to secure legislation affecting his office.

The Mayor has ordered Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, to show cause why he should not be removed. The Mayor, in the course of his long letter to the Corporation Counsel, says: "Your appointment to the office, so plainly traceable to these men—Tweed and his henchmen—kept them in the same relation to the law department they held under your predecessor. The claims against Tweed and his associates, involving many millions of dollars, are now, by the decisions of the highest Court, placed exclusively in charge of your department, and we have reached the fourth year since the last of the frauds were committed. No gentleman, standing in your relation to Tweed and his associates, could prosecute them with the zeal and active energy needed to compete successfully with the large corps of eminent and able counselors, whom their stolen millions enable them to employ."

The Corporation Counsel, in reply to the Mayor's letter, says that he can answer, to the satisfaction of every just mind, every fact and every inference in the communication, which is calculated to bring the administration of the Law Department under criticism.

Tail of the Tilton-Beecher Suit.

The City Court room of Brooklyn was crowded this morning long before the hour fixed for the opening of the action brought by Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher. It was some time after seven o'clock, the appointed time, when the Judge took his seat on the bench. The counsel in the meantime were holding a conference in an adjoining room in regard to the question of what Judge should sit on the trial, and it was finally agreed to argue the matter before Judges McCue, Wilson and Reynolds. Prior to this, Judge McCue announced his determination not to conduct the trial. The counsel then adjourned to the Court, in which the Judges were sitting, and opened the argument.

Among those in the Court room when the argument was begun were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton, but shortly afterwards Mr. Beecher went home.

The result of the argument was that Judge McCue sent the case before Judge Wilson.

Mr. Evarts noted an exception, and the parties adjourned to Judge Neilson's Court room, where the impannelling of a jury was at once proceeded with. Louis H. Robinson, broker, Daniel Halsted, hardware merchant, and Stephen Lewis, a baker, were accepted as jurors, and the court adjourned.

Rifling Letter Bags.

Three drivers of the city mail wagons were arraigned yesterday, charged with rifling letter bags. Held.

OHIO NEWS.

FRIDAY afternoon a man named Brown, formerly employed as section boss on the Lake Shore railroad, was instantly killed at Canfield, by the cars of the N. & N. I. railroad. He was at the time in the employ of this company, and fell from a car and was run over by the whole train.

ON Thursday afternoon, at Hubbard, a boy named Rees Jones, about thirteen years of age, met with an accident that terminated fatally soon after. He was employed in an ore bank, and with another lad had a room in a "drift" where they had prepared a blast. The match was fired, when both boys went out to the mouth of the drift, where Rees persisted in looking back to watch his "squib" burn. The boy that was with him tried to induce him to keep back, but Rees replied that he was safe enough, just as the blast exploded, hurling a stone through the entry, striking him on the forehead with such force that he was knocked senseless, and died within three hours, without speaking a word or ever realizing what had hurt him.—*Youngstown Register.*

STATE BREVITIES.

AN indignant Harrisburg landlady, whose boarder ate beef without paying her therefor, has given him a taste of cow-hide.

THE Montgomery County Butter Company have recently commenced the manufacture of butter from sweet cream, in Norristown.

ON Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the Mercersburg train at Chambersburg, an old gentleman named Parker, residing at Stone Ridge, on the Mercersburg road, was discovered sitting in the cars with his head hanging down. Supposing that he was asleep, an attempt was made to waken him, when it was discovered that he was dead. The gentleman it appears had to run to make the train, and becoming exhausted, died, it is supposed, of heart disease.

NILSSON'S last "muss" is with the manager of the Imperial Theatre at Vienna. For a woman of her heavenly disposition she can bite harder and scratch deeper and make the hair fly faster than any other angel in petticoats.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Filibustering in the House on the Civil Rights Bill.

Protest Against the Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

Senator Thurman Wants Information on the Louisiana Troubles.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1875.

SENATE.

Public Lands.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a bill amending the act for the restoration to homestead entry and the markets certain lands in Michigan, approved June 10th, 1872, together with the House amendment thereto providing that the minimum price at which the land shall be sold shall be ten dollars and fifty cents per acre. Referred.

Protest Against the Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. SCOTT presented resolutions of the American Iron and Steel Association, protesting against the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Referred.

Equalization of Bounties.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial of ten thousand soldiers asking for the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs to equalize bounties. Laid on the table.

Naval Appropriation.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with various unimportant amendments. Placed on the calender.

The Army in Louisiana.

Mr. THURMAN offered the following resolution, and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army, did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with the control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, on the 4th instant, and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier, and if such has been the case, that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference have been taken place.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the word "requested," "if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest."

A lengthy debate ensued on the adoption of the amendment, which was carried on by Messrs. Thurman, Morton, Edmunds, Logan, and others. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Representative John M. Thompson Sworn In.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, John M. Thompson, member elect from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. McJunkin, appeared and took the official oath.

Seeds for Grasshopper Sufferers.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $80,000 for the distribution of Seeds in the portions of the country devastated by grasshoppers.

On a point of order, made by Mr. WILLARD, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Relief of Settlers.

Mr. PHILLIPS, from the same committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act of April 7th, 1869, for the relief of settlers on absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas.

After explanation by Messrs. PHILLIPS and COBB, the bill was passed.

Commissioner of Forestry.

Mr. PHILLIPS reported a bill for the appointment of a Commissioner on Forestry. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Oregon Central Pacific Railway.

Mr. ORR, from the same committee, reported a bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway.

Mr. HOLMAN moved an amendment that the States through which the road may pass shall always have the right to regulate rates for carrying freight and passengers.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Army Appropriation.

By a vote of yeas 99 to nays 93, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $7,791,500. It forbids recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards. It also forbids the allowance of mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid except to United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals. It also forbids payment for the transportation of troops or supplies on any railroad constructed in whole or in part by aid of a grant of public lands, but such railroad companies may bring suit in the Court of Claims for the payment of such transportation. It also forbids any expenditure at national armories in the perfection of patentable inventions in the manufacture of arms by army officers who are otherwise compensated for their services.

After some unimportant discussion, the committee rose.

Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of getting at the Civil Rights bill.

Dilatory motions, such as to adjourn, to take a recess, &c., were immediately interposed by Messrs. Beck, Randall and Holman.

After a couple of hours were spent in filibustering, an effort was made at a compromise. In the course of a colloquy tending to that end, Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) expressed his willingness to have the Civil Rights bill fully discussed and all proper amendments offered and acted on. He asked whether it was the purpose of the Democratic side of the House to filibuster against a report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RANDALL—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. BUTLER—I understand the evil of the day to be that we are wasting public time.

Mr. RANDALL — No public business whatever is suffering by the course which this side of the House is pursuing.

Mr. BECK declared that the Democratic side of the House were willing to go on now and for all this with appropriation bills, but that whatever means he had to defeat the Civil Rights bill he would use. He did not intend to consent to go to the Speaker's table and thus give that bill any advantage, if he knew how to prevent it. He thought he had a right to do that, and he would do it, not to defeat public business, which was blocked up by the throwing in of this fire brand.

Mr. BUTLER declared that he was one of those who believed that there was other business for Congress to do besides passing appropriation bills. He thought that the question of settling the rights of citizens was as high as that of getting a little more or little less money voted away. The simple proposition was whether the Democratic side of the House would consent to the consideration of any public business which it did not favor.

Mr. PUELACK suggested that the Judiciary Committee had a right to report the Civil Rights bill at any time, and have action upon it, and he, therefore, did not see any reason why there should be any struggle to go to the Speaker's table.

Mr. BUTLER explained that it was in order to avoid the more tedious mode of legislation that he would object to the reporting of the original bill from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that the Democratic side of the House was impotent to prevent such action as the majority had a right to take under the rules, but the minority had the right to avail itself of these rules to the utmost extent.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that if the Senate bill was the point of objection, he would try to remedy that; but if the Civil Rights bill was the point of objection, and if the consideration of it in any form was resisted, the question might be as well fought out now as at any other time. ("Good," "Good," from the Republican members.) If the minority had the power to prevent the majority from considering any Civil Rights bill, it was of no consequence what kind of Civil Rights bill was fought over.

Mr. COX remarked that while the House was filibustering, the soldiers of the United States were threatening the sovereign State of Louisiana, and Congress was quite indifferent to it. [Sneers from some Republican members.] If they did not want to see another civil war, they should call off the Federal bayonets from Louisiana. The Civil Rights bill, if passed, would only make the trouble worse and worse. For one, he would not help the Judiciary Committee, which had failed to report on the Louisiana question. Let that committee settle that question properly, and give peace to the South, and then the civil rights of the people of the North and South would be better taken care of.

Mr. BUTLER declared that he was as anxious to get at Louisiana as any man on earth [laughter and clapping of hands]; but a committee of the House had been sent there, and he did not propose to consider the subject before the report of that committee was received.

Mr. RANDELL—Then why does your President interfere?

Mr. COX—Take off your military.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not propose to make any attack or defense in regard to the affairs in Louisiana simply on lying telegrams of the Associated Press, or on any report except the report of our committee, and when that comes in I will stay here day and night until peace is given to Louisiana. I give it peace once, and I should be glad to do it once more [Clapping of hands by Republican members and sneering remarks by Democrats.]

Mr. COX—Why did not the gentleman do it then so as to make peace permanent? If he did well then, he has undone it all ever since.

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Butler whether he justified the interference of the military in New Orleans and the expulsion from the Legislature of men who were duly elected.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he did not justify the expulsion from legislative halls of men who were duly elected, but he did justify the throwing out of intruders, voting themselves into the Legislature to make laws for a people who would not elect them. A republican form of government could not be guaranteed if intruders were allowed into legislative halls.

At this stage of the discussion Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, objected to further debate, and the Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to adjourn.

Many Republican members—Oh, no; let us sit it out.

Mr. BUTLER—We can just as well filibuster here to-morrow as to-day. We have been at it three hours now, and I propose that we adjourn. [Many voices—"No, No."] We can adjourn now, and to-morrow we can begin again.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Gleanings in Many Fields at Home and Abroad.

THE stove-plate foundaries are reported exceptionally brisk.

SIX out of seven furnaces at New Castle (Pa.) are in full blast.

TEXAS has one blast furnace in operation and one in process of construction.

WORK has been resumed at the Altoona Mills, and the men are working full time.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad shops at Reading are again running full time.

THE *Iron Moulders' Journal* says that trade is exceedingly dull throughout the country.

IN PENNSYLVANIA the Mount Carbon Mills have started up again with three furnaces, and orders sufficient to employ a full force through the winter.

THE sewer-pipe shops at Akron, O., and neighborhood are running on one-third time, about one hundred and fifty men being out of employment in consequence.

A LARGE cotton-mill is being constructed at Janesville, Wis. It will have 200 looms and employ a large force. A large shoe-factory at North Adams, Mass., is to be removed to the same place.

IMPROVEMENTS in the handling of Bessemer steel blooms, at Sheffield, promise to largely reduce the working force. Two hundred hammer-men have in consequence been dismissed by one firm.

THE Lee (Mass.) marble quarries are actively at work on the material for the Philadelphia public buildings. One hundred men are now employed at $1.50 per day. The contract is for seven years.

IN WORCESTER, Mass., several machine shops have commenced running from half to three-quarter time. Quite a number of the small shops, which were closed, have commenced work. This is especially the case with the machinists' tool makers.

THE coal operators of Cleveland, Massillon, Fulton, and their vicinity in Ohio, have agreed that a reduction of twenty cents per ton in the cost of mining is necessary. No fear of a strike is felt. The reduction is to be fully decided upon and put in operation at the beginning of the new year.

THE lumber trade interest of the Northwest usually employs at this season about twenty-five thousand men, either in cutting logs or manufacturing them into lumber. Last winter the unemployed was about 15 per cent.; this winter they will be about 50 per cent. During the season for navigation Chicago keeps employed a fleet of 300 vessels and about three thousand men.

WAGES are being reduced at most of the manufacturing establishments in Western Massachusetts from 10 to 25 per cent. The combination of cotton manufacturers for a reduction of time and production has nearly broken up, the Spragues and the larger corporations of Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence and Fall River having refused to enter into it, and thereby compelled the other mills to go to work again.

THE Cleveland (O.) machinists and blacksmiths have succeeded through their unions in purchasing their supplies of all kinds at a large reduction, by adopting the plan of paying cash and concentrating their purchases at stores which will make the largest reductions when they can not buy direct and wholesale as they have done in the way of coal and flour. They claim a benefit equal to 33 per cent.

THE miners in Illinois and Indiana also have State "Benevolent and Protective Associations." These societies, with their allies in Pennsylvania, are either in direct or affiliated membership with the National Union, terms with regard to the Pennsylvanians having been arranged at the second annual convention at Cleveland in October last, so that there are at least 50,000 coal miners and laborers united in organizations more or less complete.

THE iron industries of Massachusetts are greatly depressed. About 15,000 operatives are usually employed, of whom less than one-half are now fully occupied. The average wages for skilled machinists and others employed in the machine shops and foundries is about $13 per week. The depression has continued for about two months. The total loss in wages is calculated at about $600,000, or an amount of $40 per head for the unemployed for that period at 6,000 persons.

IT is stated that the savings banks in Massachusetts do not show for the year 1874 any marked diminution in total deposits, though there is a marked increase of withdrawals on prior deposits. But the depositors are changed in their classes. Heretofore the wages class have been depositors to the extent of one-third the total. The salary class usually deposit to the amount of one-half the balance. The other amount, from professional persons, those who use the banks as a speculative medium, and small trust funds. The wages depositors have largely decreased, the salaried also. The others have increased.

THE coal miners are combined in the following organizations: The Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Pennsylvania, two branches, one in the anthracite regions, with headquarters at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, and numbering about fifteen thousand members; the other is in Western Pennsylvania, among the bituminous miners, and has a membership of eight thousand; ten thousand Miners' National Educational Union, about two years old, with headquarters at Cleveland, O. The well-known Unionist leader, John H. Siney, is President. Membership is about twenty-five thousand, principally in Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado.

THE iron-workers and affiliated trades in the United States are represented by several large trades-unions. The "Sons of Vulcan" embrace the puddlers and helpers. The national headquarters are at Pittsburgh, and the organization numbers about fifteen thousand members. The Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Heaters, Rougher, and Catchers is principally made up in Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Illinois, and Southern Michigan. Its headquarters are at Bethlehem, Pa. The Iron-Molders' International Union, eight to nine thousand strong, has its headquarters at Cincinnati. The national office of the machinists and blacksmiths, 15,000 strong, is at Cleveland, Ohio. The steam boiler and pattern-makers have no general union, and the proposition is to be voted upon for their admission to that of the machinists and blacksmiths.

THE iron works in Northern Ohio appear to be picking up. A new rolling mill has been opened at Ashtabula, employing about sixty hands. A manufactory of ploughs and steam machinery has also commenced operations there. Two new blast furnaces have just been completed at Wellston. At Warren the works are all busy. The Grafton Iron Company is running full force. The Etna furnace at Ironton has just started again. At Cherry Valley the Iron Company are running their furnaces full blast, and have decided to start the rolling mills and the remaining furnace, giving employment to 200 hands. The Girard Works are running full time and will continue to do so. On the other hand, the Ironton Mill has closed. The Hubbard Rolling Mills at Youngstown have closed. Manufacturers in Belmont county propose a reduction of wages. The Niles Spike Mill has stopped, the men refusing to accept a reduction of wages. The rolling mill at the same place is running full time, and employing 175 hands, at an average month's pay of $45 each per capita. About eight hundred men are employed at Lagonda in machine and chain shops there. They are working to their full capacity.

A FRENCH violinist named Lotta, who died recently, left a request that his left hand and his violin should never be separated. His executor severed the old professor's hand at the wrist, tied it to his instrument and threw it into the Seine together. Nantes went crazy over the matter for a day or two, but at last, the police solved the riddle.

MISS NEILSON, the actress, after stopping a fortnight at New Orleans to play this week, suddenly left town with Mr. Barnes, her support, leaving her maid and agent in a wonder of astonishment. It is added that she was taken sick and hurried to her New York physician. This is not the first time Miss Neilson (Mrs. Lee in society) has performed a similar piece.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature Organized for Work.

The Members Sworn In.

Patterson Elected Speaker of the House.

His Address on Taking the Chair.

The Minor Offices Filled.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1875.

The Senate at Work.

The Senate convened at twelve o'clock to-day. Mr. Cutler, of Erie, presiding.

The new members were sworn in.

The Speaker presented a communication, accompanied by affidavits, protesting against the administration of the oath of office to Jno. P. Calhoun, who was returned as elected Senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District from M. M. Livelle. The grounds of objection a charge of bribery and attempt to bribe.

After the case was proceeding to read the affidavit, when Mr. Strang stated he thought it not proper to read the affidavit and moved to refer the entire matter to a committee of five to report Wednesday on the power of the Senate to take action on the case.

The motion was seconded, when Mr. Wallace raised the point of order that nothing was in order but qualifying members of the Senate, and that the certificate of election was *prima facie* evidence of a right to a seat.

The point of order was overruled, and Mr. Wallace appealed to the Senate.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Dill, Playford and Strong. Calihan was finally shut out.

The Official List.

Mr. RUTAN presented the following:

Resolved, That the following named persons are hereby declared to be the officers of the Senate for the present session:

Chief Clerk—Russell Errett, Allegheny county.

Journal Clerk—Thomas B. Cochran, Lancaster county.

Reading Clerk—Lucious Rogers, McKean county.

Message Clerk—R. E. Nice, Montgomery county.

Transcribing Clerks—W. A. Rupert, Crawford county; E. W. Smiley, Venango county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. G. Coryell, Philadelphia.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—W. H. Hazlett, Philadelphia; Daniel Brown, Lebanon county.

Postmaster—J. W. McKinley, Lawrence county.

Doorkeeper—W. B. Blake, Blair county.

Assistant Doorkeepers—S. W. McHenry, Clarion county; William Coates, Allegheny county.

The House Organized.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock by Chief Clerk Sherlock.

The returns of last election were opened and read, consuming about two hours' time.

On motion of Mr. Talley the House proceeded to the nomination of a Speaker.

Mr. SMITH, of Berks, nominated Samuel E. Patterson, of Allegheny county.

Mr. MARTIN nominated Wm. H. Vogdes, of Philadelphia. The House proceeded to ballot, and the result was as follows: Samuel S. Patterson received 108 votes, and Wm. H. Vogdes received 88 votes. Mr. Patterson voted for Mr. Vogdes, and Mr. Vogdes voted for Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson having received the highest number of votes cast, was declared elected. He was conducted to the chair by Mr. Vogdes, and the oath of office administered to him by the Hon. C. A. Mayer, President Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District. After being duly sworn, the Speaker returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Speaker Patterson's Address.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Before assuming the Chair to which your partiality has assigned me, I must return my heartfelt thanks to all of you who have voted for me, and as one of the members elected from Allegheny county, the thanks of the citizens of Allegheny county for the honor conferred upon them. I am personally unknown to the great majority of the members of this House, having been, until within a few days past, a stranger to all of them, and as many honorable names were mentioned, those of gentlemen who probably would have served you better than I can hope to serve you, I cannot fail to construe your partiality as having been bestowed rather upon the good citizens of the county which I in part here represent than upon the humble individual before you. The rules which may be adopted for the government of this body I shall try to execute impartially and promptly, and in this effort, gentlemen, I look for the support of you who have had legislative experience in these halls to give me your hearty support. I feel from the manner in which I have been received that the support will be cheerfully accorded me, and that the deliberations of this body will be such as will redound to the honor of this great Commonwealth. I love and revere our noble old State. From my native county, Ohio, and from Maryland to New York, every square mile of her forty-six thousand, her hills and her valleys will be ever dear to me. I love her history, my friends, and ardently trust that the second century she has just opened we may abundantly prove our devotion to her best interests. Indeed, the large concourse of her citizens now crowding the avenues to this hall is an indication of the interest in public interest in the action to be taken by their Representatives in this hall. Before the final adjournment of the body now about to be sworn into office shall have arrived the centennial anniversary of the independence of our federal republic will be in course of celebration, when the attention of nations will be drawn directly to our republic, and the eyes of every good citizen of the republic will be upon the Keystone State. Again I thank you.

A Contested Seat.

Previous to the swearing in of the members, Mr. Talley presented a petition of citizens of Allegheny county, complaining of undue return of D. R. Rosenmiller, as one of the Representatives from said county, which was read.

Members-elect—Jno. J. Phillips, Philapelphia; and Hopkins Hastings, Allegheny county.

Supt. folding room—Jno. Armstrong, Delaware county.

Pusters and folders—D. H. Cochran, Chester county; Geo. Weldon, Jefferson; R. I. Nase, Phila.; J. W. Williams, Allegheny county; John Fallon, Susquehanna county; Jas. H. Dougherty, Lancaster county.

Mr. TALLEY then offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five members to inquire as to the jurisdiction of the House as to its right to inquire into the qualifications of S. P. Rosenmiller—the member returned from the county of Lancaster—the committee to report Wednesday morning. The resolution was laid upon the table, after which the members were sworn in by C. A. Mayer, President Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District.

The Hour of Meeting.

Mr. FAUNCE offered a resolution, that all future sessions of this body from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. until otherwise ordered.

On motion, adjourned.

The Democratic Divide.

The Democratic Caucus met at 9 A. M to receive the report of the Committee on Minor Officers of the House. Some two hours were spent in discussing the merits of the nominees, and the Caucus adjourned at 11 A. M., without taking action on the report, till 7½ o'clock this evening.

The evening session commenced promptly in the hall of the House, when the slate as reported by the committee of twenty-one was finally adopted by the following vote: 79 ayes to 24 nayes, after which the report was adopted by acclamation and persons named in the report of the committee, which was sent in yesterday, will be elected for to-morrows session.

LEGISLATURES.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 5.—The Assembly organized to-day by the election of Jeremiah McGuire, of Chemang county, as Speaker, and Hiram Calkins, of New York, clerk. Both were selected at the Tammany Hall caucus last week.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—In the House to-day bills were introduced providing that Councils of villages shall act as boards of improvement, and making it the duty of boards of education at a regular meeting in April to determine the studies and text-books of their respective districts for the ensuing three years. If dealers increased the price of books during that time, the board may change said books. A resolution was offered and tabled asking Congress to remove all special taxes on banks other than national.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to authorize stockholders of railroad companies to increase the number of directors from thirteen to fifteen, and reduce the number from fifteen to any number less than seven.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opposition in the House to the Senate Finance Bill.

An Offensive Resolution by Senator Thurman.

Louisiana Affairs Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1875.

Stirring Debate in the Senate.

The most stirring debate of the session came up to-day on Mr. Thurman's offensively framed resolution condemning the President for sending Gen. Sheridan to New Orleans. The whole Southern question was discussed. The most Conservative Senators, like, Edmunds, made most radical speeches, advocating the putting down of the new rebellion with a strong hand.

Democratic Filibustering.

The Democrats filibustered in the House all day against bringing up the Civil Rights bill.

Opposing the Senate Finance Bill.

Considerable unexpected opposition has been developed to-day to the passage of the Senate Finance bill in the House. Mr. Kelley is preparing most vigorous opposition, believing its passage will work great injury to the entire industrial interests of the country.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1875.

District Government.

The bill prepared by a joint committee of Congress providing for a government for the District of Columbia, and now pending in the Senate, is not likely, according to present appearances, to become a law. Many members and a large number of the citizens are well satisfied with the present arrangements. The Commissioners having performed their duties with general commendation. Blow having resigned as one of the Commissioners, creates a vacancy, soon to be supplied by the President.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met to-day. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was a subject of much discussion, though not with the view to giving any additional orders or instructions to the United States military authorities at New Orleans than have been already issued for their guidance. The Administration is well satisfied that Gen. Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the General Government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary for us to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, contemplate and endorsement of the report of the recent Returning Board and maintaining the authority of the Legislature supported elected by that board. It was not considered necessary to send any telegrams to Gen. Sheridan, nor had any dispatches been received from that officer up to the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. A protest against the action of the United States troops was received by the President from Wiltz, which was read at the meeting.

In addition to the discussion on Louisiana matters, the new phase of political movements in Spain was a matter some conversation, but only as a subject of great interest to all nations, and not with any significance beyond that fact.

Several affairs of routine importance were attended to, and there was a very favorable discussion regarding the treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Seth Ledyard Phelps, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner for the District of Columbia, Vice Henry T. Blow, resigned, and Albert G. Edwards, United States Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

For Latest Telegrams see Fourth Page.

DIVIDEND.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst.

ja6:l46 JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst.

ja6:l48 F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK, No. 64 Federal street, ALLEGHENY, January 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the full paid, and THREE (3) PER CENT. on the partially paid stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.

ja6:l53 S. S. BRYAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INS CO., Hays' Block, 72 Wood street, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1875.

DIVIDEND No. 34.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, (10 per cent.) payable on and after the 11th inst.

ja6:l39 HILLIS MCKOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 64 Fourth avenue, second floor, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN ($7.00) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock, payable forthwith, in cash, to all stockholders who have paid up in full, and to be applied to the payment of negotiable notes given by other stockholders, due on the 13th inst. Said notes will be returned to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company. The capital stock $100,000 being hereby declared paid up in full in cash.

JOHN R. GLONINGER Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., No. 100 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst.

ja5:l37 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

ja5:l43 M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, January 4, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of the last six months, payable after the 15th inst.

THOMAS ROGERS, Jr., Cashier.

ja5:l28

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 51 North Diamond street, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months.

ja5:l39 W. C. BENNEY, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BANK, N. E. Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 15, 1875.

ja5:l42 JOHN E. ELLIOTT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the People's National Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

ja5:l21

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 2, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, January 6, 1875, free of tax.

E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.

ja5:l26

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER SHARE, to be credited on the stock due the bills.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after the 11th inst.

J. J. ALBIETZ, Secretary.

ja5:l27

PENN BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE ($5) PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

ja4:l14

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the past three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1874. Jan4

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS on each shares of the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, by the Treasurer, forthwith.

W. ROEBLING, Treasurer.

ja4

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INS

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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DAILY GAZETTE:
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POSTAGE PRE-PAID

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Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

Bonds at Frankfort 98.

Petroleum at Antwerp 28f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, took the oath of office yesterday, and followed it with a little speech, averring his purpose to carefully and honorably administer the duties of his office. W. B. Ross was announced as Chief of Police, an office that will enable the 'Squire to push his temperance views very decidedly, so far as the administration of the police force goes. The Mayor elect followed the example of Mayor elect McCarthy, by continuing the present clerk in office for another term.

Whatever the White Leagues, in and around New Orleans, may think of Sheridan, he does not conceal the opinion he has of them. He proposes that either Congress or the President should declare them banditti, and turn them over to him. Trial by military commission is the alternative he presents. What this means, we judge, is pretty accurately understood. That the medicine he would administer would serve to quiet that element we do not doubt; and that it is the only thing that will give permanent quiet we are inclined to believe. If an outbreak should occur in earnest, he may yet pay that element his compliments with grape and canister.

The Legislature organized yesterday, very much after the fashion already indicated. Mr. Patterson was elected Speaker, but over the minor positions much bitterness was manifested, and indications exist that this feeling may increase rather than diminish. In the Senate, the Republicans have taken the organization as they were entitled to do, but a ripple was started by the reference of Calhoun's case to an investigating committee, he being accused of having used money in securing his election. He is a Democrat, and if put out their majority is just one less. A circular, credited to Buckalew, makes a point of ineligibility against Wallace as regards the United States Senatorship. The Constitution provides that no Representative or Senator shall, during his term for which he has been elected, be eligible to a civil office under this Constitution. On the other hand Wallace's adherents are fighting for an early caucus in his case. Thus the session begins in a ferment. The Governor's message will be delivered to-day.

We hope the authorities at Washington will not allow ill-feeling to develop as the result of the removal of army head-quarters to St. Louis. We never thought it the best judgment to make the removal, but being done, let it quietly stand, and avoid fraction, so far as this is possible. We have thought, for some time, that there was a disposition on the part of certain persons at Washington, to create as much trouble as possible between General Sherman and the War Department and President Grant, with the view of forcing Sherman to resign. It is, if this be the plan, a hard-hearted and wrong headed move. The President and General Sherman, if left to themselves, will be friendly and kind to each other. They were companions in arms, and learned to appreciate each other during the stern ordeal of war. So of Sheridan and Belknap, they are naturally inclined to friendliness. Sherman is quick and sensitive, and the continued effort to cause him to feel injured must have its effect upon him at last. We hope, therefore, in view of what he has done, and of his present standing, that he will be allowed, without exasperation, to enjoy the position to which he has honorably attained.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The new Councils of Allegheny met yesterday morning, and arranged for the new year. Unlike our Pittsburgh Councils, new presiding officers were elected, J. C. Patterson, Esq., being elected President of Select, and Wm. Price, Esq., of Common Council. Both are experienced members of Councils, but new to the position they are now called upon to fill. The unanimity of kind feeling prevailing, and the readiness in which Councils were organized, indicate that the business of those bodies will proceed smoothly and rightly through the year. The Clerkships are filled by the former occupants, and the positions will, therefore, be ably filled. Allegheny Councils attract to themselves, as do our Pittsburgh Councils, the interest of the people who are affected by their legislation. The interest was largely manifested yesterday, and we trust and believe the course of Councils during the year will be such as to meet the main commendation of those to whom they are ultimately responsible.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

This evening, a meeting of citizens of this city and Allegheny will be held in Lafayette Hall, to take into consideration the question of urging upon Congress the improvement of the Ohio river, and the extension of aid to the trans-continental lines of railroad, as a means of promoting a revival of industrial activity. The GAZETTE has advocated this strongly and earnestly in the past, and is only true to its own record in doing it now. The great need of the country, at this time, is *confidence*, and this once again developed we will have a prompt revival of business activity. We have all the conditions necessary for this,—currency, abundant agricultural productions, surveyed lines of railway, and general anxiety that they should be built, and ample use for the Ohio river, were its waters navigable the entire year. Yet with all the latent desire for progress and business activity, and even with many of the conditions essential to it existing, we are without any special developments, and our workingmen are idle and their families suffering. Why? Because there is a lack of commercial confidence existing in the country. The question of the hour is, how may this be overcome, and the wheels of enterprise again put in motion?

Thoughtful men long since reached the conclusion that it was not by means of an added volume of currency. Just now, with the business as it is, we have currency enough. What we want is *confidence*. And this can only be speedily obtained by a bold forward push on the part of some great enterprise. As the great trans-continental lines of railway make, what is thought to be a reasonable proposal, which does not involve a subsidy, and which does mean the active prosecution of the work of constructing their lines, and as Pittsburgh and the entire country will feel the benefit of their activity, it is thought proper to commend these enterprises to the kind attention of Congress.

The Ohio river can be made one of the great commercial highways of the country. It requires the expenditure upon it of a considerable sum,—and yet so little has been asked or granted on this account, while so much has been done for places of the most trifling importance, that it is felt that the time has come to ask vigorously and largely.

The influence and value of the meeting to-night will depend on the size and character of the audience present. There has not a meeting been held these many years that so largely concerned the material interests of this city as does this. If Congress shall be induced to act favorably, there is every probability that Pittsburgh will nearly double its population in a single decade. And the force of the expression to be given to-night will depend on the attendance and interest manifested. We urge upon all our business men that it will pay them to attend. It has been said that Pittsburghers are good to sign calls, and poor in attending the meeting they have invited. We trust it will not be so this evening.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISTATURE.

Enough has occurred in connection with the legislative organization at New Orleans to render it entirely certain that the rumors prevalent of the purpose of the White League to capture that body were entirely reliable. The Conservatives did manage to seize the organization of the lower House, although the Republicans secured the Senate. We are at a loss to know how the House should have been thus seized, except in the absence of Republicans who ought to have been present, but that it was done is entirely evident. That the Senate was not also seized is attributable, perhaps, to the precaution taken against such an event, and the difficulty the Leagues had of passing their members through the military lines. This led them to concentrate their efforts on the seizure of the organization of the House, and in this they were momentarily successful. The Conservatives, having managed to accumulate a larger number of their adherents in the House than there were Republicans, gained the Speakership and Chief Clerk by a *coup d'etat*. A motion was made, and, so far as the report shows, was declared carried without a vote, that ex-Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, be Speaker, and P. J. Tievazant, Clerk. Vigers, the Clerk holding over, was ousted, and the gentleman named took possession. This enabled them to give seats to their adherents, and, thus to have full control of the House of Representatives. So far, while there was intense excitement, the proprieties were observed, except that force was used to prevent Republicans from going out. Thus a quorum was retained. It was a piece of brigandage performed with seeming politeness.

At this juncture, however, General De Trobriand walked in alone, and informed Wiltz that he held a communication from Governor Kellogg, whose directions he had been ordered to enforce. It was that the members of the Legislature declared by the Returning Board to be entitled to their seats were to be seated, and those who had taken the seats belonging to them were to be ousted. He had come alone, hoping there would be no need for him to use force. Five men were marked as intenders, and were politely requested to retire. The Speaker directed them not to move unless forced to do so, and thus a file of soldiers was called in, the lobbies cleared of citizens and police, and the would-be Legislators marched out. They were permitted to record their protests, and this done all the Conservatives, with Wiltz at their head, left the room, and proceeded to another point, evidently selected in advance, and organized and adjourned his adherents.

The Republicans remaining in the State House organized by electing ex-Governor Ham Speaker, and proceeded to receive and refer the Governor's message. The troops were withdrawn, and all moved quietly on. As we have already intimated, there was no trouble in the Senate. Lieutenant Governor Antoine called that body to order, and no exciting event occurred. General Sheridan, in a telegram to the War Department, states in effect that there is no regard for law or life among the White League element of New Orleans. He has assumed control over the Department of the Gulf, and if there is an outbreak there will probably be some vigorously repressive measures resorted to.

Governor Kellogg's message, the facts of which have been verified in advance to the country, is, to our mind, the best justification of his administration that could be had. Notwithstanding the injury to business resulting from the political troubles in the State, the revenues of the State Government have nearly equaled its expenditures, and not a dollar has been added to the State debt. Yet taxation has been materially reduced. About one and a half millions of the State debt has been paid since Kellogg came into power, and the rate of taxation reduced from 5½ to 39½ mills. The Funding bill, limiting indebtedness and taxation, the Governor thinks, will attract foreign capital to the State, and so inspire activity in business. The extravagance of financial management in the administration of New Orleans is referred to. That city is under Conservative control, and the expenses far exceed the income. This is the contrast between the financial administration of the two Governments. It is suggestive as to which of them is likely to be more worthy the confidence of the people. The Governor very justly observes, referring to the reports of misgovernment that have been so studiously circulated, that such reports do not account for the fact that life and liberty are unsafe in all the outlying parishes, and that to be a Republican is certain to call down persecution and possibly death. It shows that life and liberty are secure, so far as any danger from Republican goes; it is the very people who violate law and murder their fellow-citizens that raise this outcry. Sheridan fully confirms all the Governor says, and even intimates that the sense of right is so prostrated among the ex-rebel class that murder is justified, and wrong is virtue. The strong arm of power is evidently needed.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Senator Sprague is a looker-on in Wiesbaden.

Jovellar, formerly the butcher Captain General of Cuba, is announced as Secretary of War under the new Spanish King.

Mrs. J. P. R. Daniels, sister of George Peabody, has just given a Christmas present of $500 to C. S. Jewitt, who saved her life on a railroad, a few years ago.

Miss. John Jacob Astor has given $500 to the distributed in prizes at the intercollegiate literary contest. The gift was wrongly reported as coming from Mr. Astor.

It is rumored that the object of James Gordon Bennett in going abroad is to marry a young lady in Paris, to whom he has been some time engaged. She is a Roman Catholic, and of Irish parentage, having been but two years out of a French convent, where she was sent to be educated. Bennett is expected to bring his bride home early next spring.

The Hawkes family of North Saugus, Mass., still occupy the farm owned by their ancestors in 1630, the year of the settlement of Lynn, Salem, and Boston. The house was erected in in 1765. Adam Hawkes owned the land name which supplied ore to the first foundery established in the country. Another homestead over 200 years old, two miles from this one, is still held by a branch of the same family.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gladstone's anti-Papal pamphlet is up to the 125th thousand.

There were 26,863 persons arrested in Brooklyn during the past year. The number in 1873 was 25,601.

A number of the leading breeders of short-horn cattle met in Columbus on Tuesday, and organized an Ohio Short-Horn Breeders' Association. A constitution was adopted and signed by about forty persons.

The population of Naples has just been censused by order of the municipal authorities, and found to be 450,559 souls. It is the largest city of the kingdom; Rome ranks next, with a population of 250,000, according to the official census made December 31st, 1871.

Charles L. King, who has a wife and child living in Brussels, shot, and, it is believed, fatally wounded Mrs. Don Breneser, in St. Louis, on Monday night, because she would not desert her husband and marry him. He also attempted to shoot himself, but failed, and then gave himself up to the police. He is evidently demented.

The Silk Association of America reports the total value of silk manufactures landed in New York during December at $917,905. It is stated that from ninety-two to ninety-five per cent. of all the silk imports are received there. For five weeks ending December 31st, 1,179 bales and cases of raw silk were imported, and during the month 472 bales of pierced cocoons were received.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Brief Statement Concerning the Proposed Legislation to Secure Its Early Completion.

At the last session of Congress (in May, 1874,) a memorial was presented to the Senate and House of Representatives by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, stating its inability to complete the road with the means at its disposal, and asking for such additional legislation as would render available the aid already granted by Congress, and secure the accomplishment of the great work for which the company was created. A bill intended to meet the requirements of the case was also introduced in both Houses. The memorial and bill were referred to the Committee on Railroads in the Senate, and to the Committee on The Pacific Railroad in the House.

In anticipation of early action on this bill by Congress the following statement is intended to present, briefly and plainly, the present condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the provisions of the pending measure to secure its early completion, the reasons of public utility and necessity which are believed to justify and demand it, the benefits it will confer on the Government and people, and the radical and valuable concessions proposed to be made by the railroad company in consideration of the required change in the form of aid granted by the Government.

Original Charter and Grants.

By Act of Congress—which passed both Houses by a nearly unanimous vote, and was approved by President Lincoln July 2d, 1864—the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was created and authorized to build and maintain a continuous railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, via the valley of Columbia river, with the right to construct a branch from some convenient point on the main line, across the Cascade mountains to Puget Sound. All the people of the United States were invited, and given an opportunity, to share in the organization and the ownership of the corporation.

Congress, regarding the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a national need, and necessarily, from its magnitude, largely a government work, contributed such aid, in the form of a most valuable land-grant, as was believed sufficient to secure the completion of the road. The grant, which is still in full force, consists of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed, and aggregates, for the trunk line and authorized branch, between fifty and sixty millions acres of forest, mineral, agricultural and grass lands.

Reasons for Past and Proposed Legislation.

The recognized fact on which this legislation was based, as shown by the debates and the reports of Committees in Congress, and on which the pending amendment to the Company's charter is asked, is, that such a national highway is needed by the Government and the country, chiefly for the following purposes:

I. As a military road, for the cheap and rapid transit of troops and army material and supplies throughout a belt of valuable country 600 miles in width, 1,800 miles in length, in nearly all of which a strong military po lice has long been maintained.

II. As a post route, for the economical and rapid carriage of the United States mails to the people of three States and four Territories.

III. As a means of facilitating and greatly cheapening the transportation of supplies and annuity goods to the many and populous Indian tribes of the Northwest.

The amount to be annually saved to the Government, and thereby to the taxpayers of the country, by substituting railroad for the present wagon transportation for the War Department, the Post Office Department, and the Indian Department in the Northwest, will of itself justify the past and proposed legislation of Congress in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

IV. As a means of securing to our own people a great future commerce which is now in danger of falling into the hands of a rival nation. The Government of the Dominion of Canada, having for many years been engrossing to build the Canada Pacific Railroad, by a route 300 miles north of the Northern Pacific, is striking for the trade of Asia, by the short route from Puget Sound across the North Pacific ocean. The great advantage in distance and time which the northern continental and ocean route has over others, and which in the future must largely control shipments, would secure wholly to our Canadian neighbors if the Northern Pacific Railroad remains unfinished.

V. As the only humane, prompt, economical and permanent settlement of the difficult and costly Indian question. The army, the army, the officials of the Interior Department and Bureau of Indian Affairs and the committees of Congress have agreed, as their official reports give evidence, in the opinion that the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will solve, peaceably and forever, the Indian problem in the Northwest—saving many millions to the National Treasury, besides avoiding the bloodshed and barbarities of former methods. This result, in a belt 500 miles wide, has followed the building of the "Union" and "Central" Pacific Roads. In a still more marked manner it will follow the building of the Northern Pacific,—by rendering it impossible for the warlike Sioux and other tribes longer to subsist by the chase, and thus forcing them to engage in the peaceful, interesting and distinguishing pursuits of peace.

The United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for 1872, said: "The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will finally settle the 'Indian question in the country north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and south of the British border.

"deed, the promise is that two years more, "if not another summer on the Northern "Pacific Railroad will itself completely "solve the great Sioux problem, and leave "the 90,000 Indians ranging between the "trans-continental lines as incapable of "resisting the government as are the Indians of New York and Massachusetts."

Gen. Grant, in his report as Secretary of War, said: "The Pacific railroads (three) "will go far to a permanent settlement of "our Indian difficulties."

VI. *As a means of enabling the government to safely reduce the regular Army, and thereby reduce taxation.* It will do this by speedily rendering unnecessary the larger part, and ultimately all, of the troops heretofore and now required for controlling the Indians and protecting the settlers and mining communities of the Northwest. Shortly after the completion of the Northern Pacific Road most of the forts on and near the Upper Missouri, now many in number and strongly garrisoned, can be safely and forever abandoned; and several regiments of troops can be relieved from duty. In a word, the railroad and the population it carries with it will replace and relieve the army in the Northwest. The completion of the "Union" and "Central" Pacific was followed by a like result.

On the other hand, the well-known fact that the route of the road passes through a region exceedingly rich in gold and silver, and the successive discoveries of mines of these metals in the adjacent country, make it certain that the tide of emigration and settlement will continue to flow in this direction, though in diminished volume, even without a railroad. The result will be perpetual conflict with the Indian tribes, perpetual demand for more troops to ensure safety and order, and consequently perpetual outlay from the national treasury.

The cost of maintaining a regiment of cavalry in the Northwestern Territories is stated by military experts from $1,300,000 to $1,300,000 yearly. The number of troops employed during the past 10 years in the belt of country to be affected by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has ranged from four thousand five hundred to seven thousand, and an outbreak of hostilities would require this force to be doubled. *The permanent release from duty of even three or four regiments, by the completion of the road, would more than inure to the Government and the nation's tax-payers, an amount equal to the annual interest on the cost of the entire line.* Whether the exact result shall prove to be somewhat greater or less than this estimate—here, as a single item, is a benefit, inevitable, tangible and overshadowing, which must inure to the nation from the completion of the Northern Pacific Road, and which neither practical tax-payers nor official statesmen will ignore.

As samples of the abundant official proof at hand to substantiate these conclusions, The veteran and distinguished Quartermaster-General of the Army, Maj. Gen. M. C. Meigs, in an able report written in 1866 on the importance to the Government of building the Northern Pacific Railroad, said:

"No means of improving the great national domain, of increasing by its products the national revenue and prosperity, can compare in cheapness and efficiency with the opening of rapid communication by railway with these distant, healthful and productive regions." * * * "The enterprise is one worthy of the nation." As a military measure, contributing to national security and defence alone, it is worthy the cost of effectual assistance from the Government." * * * * "For the mode in which aid can best be granted to the construction of this road, we would appear to us so effectual and speedy, none to impose so light a burden upon the treasury, as the guarantee of a sufficient rate of interest upon a portion at least of the actual cost of construction."

The above mentioned report of General Meigs was endorsed as follows by the then Lieutenant General:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 20, 1866.

"The construction of a railroad by the proposed route would be of very great advantage to the Government pecuniarily, by saving in the cost of transportation to supply troops, whose presence in the country through which it is proposed to pass is made necessary by the great amount of emigration to the gold-bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains. In my opinion, too, the United States would receive an additional pecuniary benefit in the construction of this road, by the settlement it would induce along the line of the road, and consequently the less number of troops necessary to secure order and safety. How far these benefits should be compensated by the General Government beyond the grant of land already awarded by Congress, I would not presume to say. I would merely give it as my opinion that the enterprise of constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad is one well worth fostering by the General Government, and that such aid could well be afforded as would insure the early prosecution of the work."

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Under the same date Brevet Major General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., wrote:

"My long residence on the Pacific Coast, as Quartermaster of the Department of Oregon, has enabled me to become well acquainted with the country, and leads me to take especial interest in the success of the enterprise. No country offers greater inducements for emigration and settlement than that traversed by the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, and without a railroad, none more inaccessible. * * * Government, by the immediate construction of this road, would be benefited by the great reduction in the cost of sending troops to that country, and in the supplies; as also in the saving of time, which is of the utmost importance in military operations. * * * In my opinion, from an experience of many years in the Quartermaster's Department in the West and Northwest, it is of the utmost importance to the nation that this road should be constructed at the earliest moment possible."

Brevet Major General G. A. Custer, U. S. A., whose intelligent and successful service as commander of the cavalry forces in the Indian country of the Northwest, during the past three years, gives special weight to his opinion in this connection, writes as follows under date of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, April 9, 1874,—showing that the reasons which rendered the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad vitally important eight years ago hold good to-day:

"So far as the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be regarded as a mighty instrument to be used in the development of this country so far am I anxious that it should succeed. Whether it succeeds at present or not in the gigantic undertaking with which its projectors have manfully grappled, and which extraneous conditions have magnified and embarrassed, it is bound ultimately, and at no distant period, to realize all that its friends and promoters have hoped or claimed for it. *The beneficial influence which the Northern Pacific Railroad, if completed, would exercise in the final and peaceable solution of the Indian question, which in this very region assumes its most serious aspect, might well warrant the general government in considering this enterprise one of national importance, and in giving to it at least hearty encouragement.*"

VII. The Northern Pacific Railroad is necessary to prevent a serious and imminent increase of the Indian difficulty in the Northwest. Not only would a failure to complete this road prolong indefinitely the present chronic Indian warfare and the attendant demoralization and large government expenditure, but *such failure would go far to render that warfare more bitter, more costly and more disastrous.* The building of the Canada Pacific Railroad from Lake Winnipeg westward will drive the game from all that belt of country; the Indians of British America, following the game on which they depend for sustenance, will pass southward across the border and congregate on our unprotected frontiers in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Washington. Added to the tribes already there this fresh incursion of savages will unquestionably render necessary one of two things—either the abandonment of the country by its white population (which is not to be thought of), or such a permanent increase of forts and troops in the Northwest as will cost the government many million dollars in excess of the present outlay.

Thus, so far from its being true that the country "cannot afford" to encourage the completion of this road, the country cannot afford to take any other course. To encourage its completion on the basis proposed will cost the nation nothing—to refuse such encouragement will cost the nation millions yearly. To attempt to stand still, while others are moving, is to go backward—to do nothing by the inexpensive and peaceful methods proposed is to incur life endangering necessity of long-continued, at enormous cost, with infantry, cavalry and artillery.

VIII. The Northern Pacific Railroad is required in the interest of national development and homestead settlement. The belt of States and Territories to be traversed by the road has an excellent climate, mainly a very fertile soil, exhaustless summer and winter pasturage, resources of minerals, forests and mineral lands unsurpassed and unexcelled on the continent. The belt contains a large part of so much of our remaining public domain as is fit for settlement and profitable cultivation. It is also the belt of the nation collectively that these resources be made available during the lifetime of the present generation, but it is specially due to our landless citizens, native and foreign born, who with own hands have built 5,500 miles of railroad and telegraph; it has an equipment of 75 locomotives and 1658 cars; it has surveyed its entire route across the continent; it owns valuable properties, acquired by purchase and donation, and has prepared, on Lake Superior and Puget Sound, ample shipping facilities for a trans-continental trade. The road is first-class in every respect, and promises to have kept regular trains and doing an increasing and more than self-sustaining business; it has become entitled to more than ten million acres of land, and has already sold, at an average price of $5.50 per acre, more than 250,000 acres, largely to actual settlers.

Villages and towns, having schools, churches, and newspapers, have sprung up at many points along the line, while agriculture, manufactures and trade have kept pace with the progress of the track.

Completion of the Road—Earnings.

The Company now proposes to complete the road from its present terminus, at Bismarck on the Missouri river, a distance of 200 miles to the Yellowstone, up the valley of that river 360 miles to Shields river, thence through Bozeman pass, across the Gallatin valley, through either Deer Lodge or Mullan pass to the Rocky Mountain range, Clark's Fork and Pend d'Oreille Lake to Wallula, on the navigable waters of the Columbia, thence down that river to Portland, Oregon, and to Kalama with the Pacific Division of the road, already built and running. It is also proposed, as the charter provides, to build eastward from Lake Superior, Wisconsin to the boundary of Michigan, on the south shore of Lake Superior. The completed line will thus extend from the Northwestern boundary of Minnesota, something more than 2000 miles through our northern tier of States and Territories—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

The certainty that the Northern Pacific Railroad, very soon after its completion, will have a profitable traffic, with sufficientnet earnings to meet the proposed light interest liability, is emphasized by the experience of the "Central" and "Union" Pacific roads each year since their opening as a through line. In 1873 the Union Pacific on 1,032 miles of road earned more than $10,000,000 and netted $3,293,242. The Central Pacific, on 1,158 miles, on 1,158 miles earned $13,958,969 in gold and netted $8,281,650; and it is to be remembered that nearly seventy per cent. of the earnings of the Union Pacific road comes from *local* business, although the total population of Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah, through which the road runs, was in 1870 only 240,421.

One-third of the above-named net earnings of the present trans-continental road would nearly or quite meet the annual interest, at five per cent., on the entire cost of the Northern Pacific road.

Terms of the Pending Bill.

To enable the company to finish the road and render the service to the Government and the country for which it was created, the bill now pending provides:

First. That the company may issue, in addition to bonds heretofore issued, in 5 per cent., 30-year gold bonds, to the amount of $50,000 per mile of its authorized line of road, the entire issue to be delivered by the company to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Second. That as often as the company shall complete and equip a section of twenty or more miles of new road, and the same shall have been accepted as first-class by Government Commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the company $40,000 of its authorized 5 per cent. bonds for each mile of the section thus completed, each bond so delivered to the company to bear a guarantee by the United States Government of the payment of the interest thereon. The remaining $10,000 of authorized 5 per cent. bonds per mile (equivalent to 20 per cent. of the entire amount to be issued to complete the road) shall be retained in the United States Treasury *as a reserve interest fund*, to be used as hereafter named.

Third. That as often as the company shall complete a 20-mile section and apply for a corresponding instalment of its guaranteed bonds, it shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury $50,000 of its 7 3-10 First Mortgage bonds for each mile of the section thus completed. These 7 3-10 First Mortgage bonds are to remain in the United States Treasury, in trust, to secure, *first*, the United States Government for its guarantee of interest; and, *second*, the holders of the new 5 per cent. bonds, the *principal* of which will not bear the Government guarantee. Thus the Government receives a first mortgage on all the company's property and franchises in return for its guarantee of interest.

Fourth. That, to provide and secure the payment into the United States Treasury of a sum of money equal to the guaranteed interest, as it shall fall due: 1st, the company shall, within sixty days after the approval of this Act, convey and surrender to the United States Government its entire land-grant, earned and to be earned, aggregating about fifty million acres, in trust, to be sold, subject to existing equities, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to actual settlers on agricultural lands at the minimum price of $2.50 per acre, the entire net proceeds of sales each six months to be paid into the Treasury of the United States fifteen days before the maturity of the next semi-annual instalment of guaranteed interest; and, if sixty six months the entire net earnings of the road for the previous six months, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, accompanied by a sworn statement of the business of the road during the same period; 3d, if at any time the proceeds of sales of land, together with the net earnings of the road, and any other sums paid over by the company, shall be insufficient to meet the next payment of guaranteed interest, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell sufficient of the company's 5 per cent. guaranteed bonds, retained by him as security, (mentioned in paragraph *Second*,) and apply the proceeds to meet the deficiency.

Fifth. That all surplus funds in the United States Treasury arising from the sale of land, in excess of current interest payments, shall, from the outset, be paid into a Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds authorized by this act, and from and after the year 1888, the Company shall make the yearly payment into the Sinking Fund equal to one per cent. of the entire issue of guaranteed bonds.

Sixth. That any holder of the outstanding 7-30 First Mortgage bonds of the company, issued prior to the passage of this Act, may exchange them for the company's 5 per cent. guaranteed bonds, bearing interest from January 1, 1878, on terms to be fixed in the Act. [The object of this provision is to place in the United States Treasury *all* of the company's First Mortgage bonds, and thus give to the Government alone a first and absolute lien on all the company's property and rights of property, and that without working any injury to the company's present bond-holders.

Seventh. That Congress may fix and determine fares, tolls and charges on the Northern Pacific Railroad, provided that such government control shall not impair nor defeat the security sought to be given by this Act.

Land-Grant Surrendered—Monopoly Prohibited—Road Built with Private Means.

The foregoing synopsis of the bill is sufficiently clear, but three leading points in the proposed legislation deserve to be given special prominence. They are these:

1. Instead of being a continuation of the much criticised land-grant policy, the pending measure virtually surrenders back to the people the largest and best grant Congress ever made, by requiring it to be returned to the possession and control of the Government, and the agricultural portions to be sold to settlers at two dollars and a half an acre, the price of all Government land within railroad limits, while the lands thus far sold by the Company have brought an average of five dollars and a half per acre.

2. The bill, instead of aiding to continue the existing monopoly of trans-continental traffic with unchecked control of charges and connections, forbids any such monopoly through tariff-rates forever impossible on any and all trans-continental roads, by reserving to Congress the right to fix and regulate all fares and tolls on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Here is an opportunity for legitimately subjecting the through transportation business across the American continent to the permanent, effective and just control of the National legislature—an opportunity which the Government hardly has the right to neglect.

3. As to the interest-guarantee and the security offered in return, the bill provides in effect: 1. *That the Company shall build and equip the road across the continent with private means.* This, under its charter, will make the Company the owner of a through trunk railroad and over fifty million acres of land adjoining the track. 2. That the Government will make no further payments on the Company's property and rights of property, and thus absolute lien on all the company's property and rights of property, and that without working any injury to the company's present bond-holders.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1875.

A rather quiet day yesterday, as regards applications for discounts, as respects current business. The first of January settlements are reported to be progressing satisfactorily, but large business operations are not taking place. Still, in a quiet and regular way, a large volume of business is being done, and with the Spring revival, so earnestly predicted, the business of the country will be something enormous. For the present, however, all are keeping close to shore, and the banks are careful in their discounts.

In addition to the dividends already announced in these columns we notice the following, showing that they, too, are in a flourishing condition:

The Bank of Industry has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

The Anchor Savings Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent., for the past six months, payable forthwith.

The Lincoln Bank declares a dividend of five per cent., for the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst.

The Girard Savings Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. on the full paid in stock, per cum., on the partially paid stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th inst.

The Pittsburgh Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share (= per cent.), payable on and after the 11th inst.

The strength of gold in the general market is frequently adverted to. The cause as reported from New York is said to be that large amounts of various kinds of American securities are coming back from Europe to be sold in this country. It is possible there may be some foundation for this, because money is really now more abundant in this country than in Europe, and as we have mentioned from time to time in the last two weeks, the demand for investments for idle money has caused a large advance in those prices in American markets, so that there is possible a margin in the shipment of them from London to New York. If this is the case the prices of the two markets will soon be equalized by a decline in this country or a rise in Europe, in which event the return of bonds will cease, and the consequent exports of specie also. But for two weeks past there have been indications of an endeavor in New York to get up a speculation in gold, and it is possible that the return of bonds has been greatly exaggerated for the purposes of the speculators.

Latham, Kaufman, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened,	Closed
Money.		
Gold	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20's—1861—coupons	118¼	118¼
5-20 1862	114¾	114
" 1864	116¼	116¼
" 1865	118	118
" 1865 new.	117¾	117¾
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons	118¼	118¼
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Virginia 6's—new	71	71
New 5 per cents.	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	115	115¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	101¾
Erie	29¾	28¾
L. C.	100¾	99¾
C. C. & I. C.	9	8¾
Pt. Paul	38¾	38¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾
Do. Guaranteed	87¾	87¾
North Western common	47¾	47¾
Do. Pref	64¾	62¾
Rock Island	103	103¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	32
Union Pacific	76¾	76¾
Toledo & Wabash	29¾	30
Harlem		127
Adams Express	99	97
American Express	63¾	62
U. S. Express	59	58
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express		94
Quicksilver	9¾	9¾
Mariposa	7¾	7¾
Mariposa Preferred	19¾	19¾
Mail Stock	98	98
Hannibal & St. Joseph		22
Panama	114¾	114¾
Iron Mountain	28¾	26
Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:		
	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	53¾	53¾
" scrip	105¾	
Reading	54¼	54¼
United Cos. of N. J.	125	
Oil Creek	8¾	8¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Central Transportation		2
Empire De		52
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	73½	76

NEW YORK, January 5, 1875.

Money closed at 4@5, after lending at 7 prime mercantile paper 6 to 7½. Sterling was dull at 483¼@485¼ for sixty days, and 490 for sight. The exports of produce for the week amounted to $4,249,289, against $5,256,477 last week. The customs receipts were $374,000. Gold opened at 112¾, declined to 112, and closed at 112¼. The carrying rates were 3, 7, and finally 2 per cent. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $70,000. The clearings were $49,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers are $750,000. Dispatches from Washington report a decrease in the Treasury coin balance of $12,000,000 since Saturday. Government bonds were dull and steady. Railroad mortgages were quiet. State bonds were dull. Stocks opened weak at a decline of ¾ to 1¼, the greatest falling off being in Pacific Mail, which afterwards became strong, and finally closed at 34¾. Towards the close the whole market was firm at an advance in the general list of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. C. C. & I. C. was exceptionally weak, and declined to 8¾. The firmness at the close was caused by heavy purchases to cover shorts. The transactions aggregated 206,000 shares, of which 54,000 were Pacific Mail, 33,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 Pittsburgh common, 15,000 Erie, 29,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, 7,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¼; 5-20's of '62, 114; do of '64, 116; do of '65, 118; do of '65, new, 117¾; do of '67, 118¾; do of '68, 119¼; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 115; currency 6s, 127.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95¼; Tennessee, old, 73¾; do new, 73½; Virginia new, 5s; do old, 25; North Carolina, 20¼; do new, 21¼; fives, 46.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 99; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 94; American Express, 62; United States Express, 58; Pacific Mail 34¾; New York Central 101½; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 52; Hudson River, 99½; Reading, 54¼; Michigan Central, 81¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Northwestern common, 47¾; do preferred, 64¾; Illinois Central, 124¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¾; Pan. 88¾; do, preferred, 58¾; Toledo & Wabash, 29¾; do, preferred, 49¾; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 6; do, preferred, 20¾; Chicago & Alton, 105½; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 32; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91; Burlington, 119; Quincy, 123; Rock Island, 103¾; Panama, 8½; Illinois Central, 100½; Union Pacific, 76¾; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union, 90½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, January 5—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92 9-32; account 92 9-32; 5-20's of 1865, 107¼; do of 1867, 103; do 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 105½; New York Central 95; Erie 28½; do preferred 45.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes 62f 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues exceedingly dull, produce merchants report that business in their line has not been as dull at any time since the panic as it is now, and has been for two or three weeks past, and grain and grocery men generally make a similar report. The demand for all kinds of goods is light, which may be attributed, indirectly, to the fact that there are so many people out of employment, and no decided improvement can be expected as long as so many of our large manufacturing establishments are idle, as is usually the case at this particular time.

APPLES—The market continues very dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; $1,50@2,50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—55@60c ₱ keg.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market is well supplied and very dull; prime medium quotable at $1,90@2 ₱ bushel and $2,15@2,25 for navies—an order for a round lot could no doubt be placed under our quotations.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting an exceedingly dull market, and notwithstanding the receipts are only fair, the supply is accumulating, and prices are weak. Prime to choice roll, 28@30; medium to good, 26@25.

CRANBERRIES—$12@13 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote, in jobbing way, at 16@17c for prime Ohio Goshen and New York cuttie, 17½@18.

DRESSED HOGS—7¼@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged —Peaches (halves) at 9@ 10; Apples, 6@7c, as to quality.

EGGS—Continues dull, and the supply appears to be accumulating; fresh, 22@23; pickled, 20@22.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We continue, in a jobbing way, former quotations; Spring wheat flour, $5,50@6,50 for Minnesotas, and $6,75@8 for Minnesota winters, $5,75@6 for red and $6,75@$6,50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues very dull, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be an increased demand in this department, as after the holidays. Coffee continues firm, and we have advanced roasted one cent. Sugars remain firm. New Orleans Molasses continue to arrive freely, and our market will soon be well shipped. Sugar quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Extra Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9½@10¾
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	55	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @21	Fancy Roasted	27
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	26½
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	6@7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@9		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	80@55	New Orleans	75@75
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—There is little or no movement in wheat. It is true the receips are increasing, but the great bulk of that now coming forward is owned by and consigned direct to the mills. Prices unchanged. Penna. and Ohio red, $1,15@1,18; white amber and white, $1,20@1,25. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Oats; nor is there any quotable change in prices; mixed, 62@63c; white, 64@ 66c. Last sales of white reported at 63½. Barley is in light supply and higher in consequence; quotable at 75@76c by the car load, according to quality, and the same quotations will apply to shipped which is not as much sought after just now as car. Rye is quoted at 90@95c. Nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand for baled, and with a liberal supply, which is steadily accumulating, prices are weak and declining, quotable at $22 to $23, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; sales of Peach Blows, in a jobbing way, 95@$1, and other kinds at $@$5c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 14@15c ₱ lb; do Turkeys, 16@17. Live Chickens dull at 4@5c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Trade continues pretty much as it has been for some time past, only moderate, but the general tone of the market is firmer under the influences of the advices from Chicago and Cincinnati. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	12½	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14
Do. Sugar cured	13	Do., half barrels	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Lard—Ref. for summer trade	15½
Bfast Bacon, S. C.	13½	Do., 3 lb caddies	17¾
Do., 3 lb caddies	17¾	Do., 5 lb do	17
Do., 5 lb do	17	Do., 10 lb do	16¾
Do., 10 lb do	17½	Do., 20 lb do	17½
Ham Sausage	10	Do., 50 lb do	17½
Lard Oil, per gal	$1,08	Do., 100 lb do	17½

Miner's Lard Oil 140 test, per gal., $1,60.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875.

There was again considerable excitement in the Crude market to-day, and prices were still further advanced; our latest advices from Parker quoted "considerable shipment at $1,10@1,12½ ₱ bbl, and even at this sharp advance there were but very few sellers. Indeed, it appeared almost impossible to get an offer to sell this afternoon, from which it is evident that sellers are calculating upon still higher prices, and the indications just now are that these expectations will be realized. However, it may not surprise for some that sellers hold too long for, as soon as there is evidence of a reaction, there is a general effort made to realize, which is almost certain to cause a break, even if there was no good reason for it. Refined does not respond fully to the advance in the raw article; it is true, prices are considerably higher than a week ago, and a month or two days ago, but during the past couple of days there has been no improvement whatever, notwithstanding Crude has advanced from 5@10c ₱ barrel. We continue to quote at 9¾ cents on cars here, with a sale of 1,000 barrels at the price named; 11¾ cents is declared in Philadelphia, and 12 delivered in Philadelphia.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; consumers, $1,25; city make, $1,35—extra size, $1,40. So far as we can learn, there have been no shipments of staves, hoops or heads, and as yet prices are poorly supplied, and, with a revival of business after the holidays, which seems probably, we may look for a much more active and lively trade. The exports of the week are 35,256 bbls, against 42,529 bbls.; at the close the market generally was quiet, but there was little doing in Crude. To-day the Flour market opened firm but quiet; the arrivals are moderate and the stock light; No. 2 and Superfine.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Provisions Market—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Trading in provisions during the past week was only moderately active—in fact, the aggregate transactions were about the lightest since the opening of the season. Operators were not inclined to do much trading during the holidays, and the effects from the Eastern panic were comparatively light. The advices from Liverpool were not very encouraging—the offerings being reported in excess of the requirements of the trade, and some cuts of meats were quoted lower. The inquiry on domestic account was moderate—mainly for round lots of Mess and Prime Mess pork, with a fair demand for Lard, indicating more confidence in the future among curers for the jobbing trade. The greater proportion of the transactions made during the week were of a speculative character, and confined principally to mess pork and lard. The stock of the former is reported quite large—about the largest ever held here—and this has a tendency to more evenly divide speculative operators. It is the principal article manufactured at present, though there is a slight increase comparatively in the production of meats. The inspection made at the close of the month indicates that the quality of the mess pork manufactured here is of good quality—equal, if not better, than that of last year. Many have purchased the stock as offered, with the determination to maintain their reputations. The movement for the week indicates an increased disposition to operate in lard, while the forwarding of lard and meats was mostly of products delivered on contracts previously made. The receipts of country produce continue increasing, and is offered quite freely on this market. The export movement from this country continues moderate, and the aggregate since the opening of the season shows a decrease of about 35,000,000 pounds as compared with last year.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following table exhibiting the packing at the points named to date in comparison with the corresponding time last year and the aggregate last season:

	To date 1875.	To date. 1874.	Aggregate season. 1873-74.
Chicago	984,486	1,060,568	1,520,021
Milwaukee	162,682	199,673	294,051
Cincinnati	357,000	400,000	581,236
Louisville	372,000	228,947	226,947
St. Louis	290,000	400,000	463,793
Indianapolis	240,000	197,000	295,796

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 5, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, declining steady; No 1 spring 93c bid; No 2 89¾c cash; 89¾c seller February; No 3 84c; rejected 77c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed old 62c; new 65¼@65¾c cash; 66¼c seller February; 71¾c seller May; rejected 60¾@61c. Oats quiet; No 2 52¾c cash; 53c seller February; rejected 47½@48½c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 at 93@97c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1,22½@1,27; No 3 $1,10@1,16.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs dull at $5@5,25. Pork dull and declined; sales at $18,75 cash; $19,05 seller February. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $13,20 cash; $13,37½ seller February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand, and unchanged.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 85c.

On call Board in the afternoon grain was quiet and unchanged. Pork lower at $19,05 seller February; $19,35 seller March. Lard inactive and nominally unchanged.

JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

Grain, Flour, Feed and Produce,

No. 11 Wood street, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mhlickii

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

185 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Flour, Grain and Feed House

OF

R. Knox & Son,

50 WEST DIAMOND,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON..... WM. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, CARBON OIL, &c. Agents for Dr. SEWLAND'S MILD BOTANIC BITTERS, NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

20 TONS MIDDLINGS,

3 cars prime white Oats,
3 cars prime mixed Oats,
2 cars shelled Corn,
1 car ear Corn,

For sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREARY & CO.,

349 Liberty st., cor. of alley.

STAR BRAND—CINCINNATI SUGAR

Hams and Breakfast Bacon just received and for sale by the tierce or at retail by

JOHN H. RENSHAW & CO.,

Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

Barley firmer; No 2 held at $1,24; seller February $1,28@; No 3 $1,10.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Flour quiet; extra $4@4,65. Wheat quiet, steady and unchanged. Corn in good demand, yellow 65@66c; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; white 66@67c; mixed 64c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1. Petroleum refined unchanged; crude do in bbls 8¾@8¾c. Cloverseed 9¾@10c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—Cotton firm at 13¾c. Flour active at $5,50@6,50. Corn offerings at 62c. Oats; offerings at 70c. Pork $21@21,50. Lard quiet at 14¾@15¾c. Bulk Meats more active at 7¾, 10¾@10¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5.—Flour quiet at $5,75@6. Wheat quiet at $1,05@1,07. Corn in car 60c; shelled 56@60c at elevator. Oats quiet; 36@37c at elevator, 45c @1,00. Barley $1,20@1,25.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 5.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn lower; high and low mixed 90@91c. Barley quiet at $1,40.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber $1,09. Corn steady at 70@71c. Oats firm; 35@36c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Cotton firm at 14c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Rains: sugar cured 14@14½c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 5.—Wheat, Corn, Oats and Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 5.—Cattle: receipts 1,827 head; total for the week 4,827 head; market slow at about last week's prices; plenty stock in yards; sheep and lambs; receipts 4,800 head; total for the week 8,000 head; market unchanged from the week's prices; buyers holding off; yards full; trade dull. Hogs: receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 2,400 head; market declining and inactive; 10 @ 15 cents lower for light Yorkers; $7,00@7,15 for heavier grades; good heavy hogs $7,25.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Cattle: receipts 650 head; on the best grades full rates were easy to obtain, but ordinary to inferior 10@15c lower; sales 1st quality $6@6,50; 2d do $5,50@5,75; 3d do $4,50@5,25; common do $3,50@4,25; fat cows $3@4,50; calves $4@6; sheep and lambs: receipts 231 head; sales in lots of 50@100 head; market barely sustained; sales in lots at $2,75@3,75 each; extra $4,50@5,25.

CHICAGO, January 5.—Cattle: receipts 2,000; market quiet, moderately active, but prices steady and unchanged; common to extra shipping steers sold at $3,50@5,50; cows $2,75@3,75; stockers $3,50@4,50; calves $5@6,50. Hogs: receipts estimated at 32,000; market fairly active and steady; common to choice $6,50@7,30, with a few extra at $7,35@7,40; sold freely into her. No one hurt. She returned to Memphis for another crew.

Mr. W. S. HOWMAN has transferred his services as clerk of the Shippers' Own to the Cumberland River steamer B. H. Cooke. Mr. Wallace McBride is now chief clerk of the Shippers' Own.

WE have no information of any additional accidents to the coal fleets, and as the worst part of the river has been passed, including the most dangerous bridges, it is not likely we shall hear much more.

IN the Arkansas, the Mary Boyd was disabled at the mouth of Sheat Creek, which is above Dardanelle, and was hard down by the head. Capt. Hegler, Heavy rains fell along Upper Red River last week.

THE Gentry Owen on her last down trip struck the falls in Red river, and was obliged to throw over some bunkered and odd tales of cotton to save her. She got off and came on down. She will finish her regular trade, but there is more inquiry for shirting styles, Dunnell's and Sprague's shirting prints are reduced 1c to 5c by agents. Cut and medium fancy cassimeres are in moderate demand.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Cotton quiet at 14¾@15c; futures closed steady; sales of 64,900 bales: January 14 9-16@14 19-22c; February 14 31-32@15c; March 15 15-32@15 4-7c; April 15 29-32c; May 16 7-32c; June 16 17-32c; July 16¾@16 15-32c; August 16 15-16@17.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Wool dull and steady; prices unchanged, except No 1 and super pulled at 42@45c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—12 bbls apples Means S & Co; 7 bbls 1 oil R Owens; 37 do S M Willock; 10 do W B Hays & Co; 1 bbl molasses Carter Bro & Co; 115 do Arbuckles & Co; 25 bbls W Dilworth & Co; 8 pks butter Voigt M & Co; 1 ½ bbl do P Duff & Sons; 2 bbls do E Ford & Co; 5 bbls chairs B Buhlman; 2 cars wheat Marshall K & Co; 183 bbls flour Wm Bingham & Son; 50 bbls oil Paine A & T; 5 cars o bbls B D Moore; 1 car lumber J A Alcot; 10 pkgs tobacco J W Sichel & Co; 12 do do Weyman Bros; 3 bxs fish W Boyd & Co; 8 tubs butter A Bahmer & Co; 40 cases grease Paine A & T; 16 bbls bone and grease Means S & Co; 1 pk leaf tobacco Pretzfelder & N; 4 kegs lard Head C & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—25 car coal N Y & C & C Co; 8 do Armstrong & Co; 13 cars stone Isabella Furnace; 1 car hay Jas Graham; 1 do Adams & Knox; Kell dri & Hitchman; 1 car coal Gisal; 1 car ice C L Ice Co; 1 car staves Wm Seager; 1 car marble Jas Boggs; 1 car lumber Jas Hogg & Co; 1 car 3 soon Jas Irwin & Co; 1 car lumber Jas Hogg & Co; 1 car 3 soon Jas Irwin & Co; 1 car tar Pgh Gas Co; 4 dressed hogs J Hanna & Co; 20 sks flour W Fleming

LATEST NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Everything Quiet Yesterday.

Gov. Kellogg's Account of Monday's Trouble.

The State Government Not Able to Maintain Itself.

General Sheridan Advises the Arrest of White League Chiefs.

Sheridan's Plan to Restore Peace.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealings established, by the arrest and trial of the ring-leaders of the White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a Military Commission. The leaders of this banditti who murdered the men here on the 14th of last September, and more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order, and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, that no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

Protest from McEnery.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The following explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States: In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the acts of the military forces of the United States on yesterday in the occupation of the State House, in the forcible ejection by troops of members of the Legislature and the elected Speaker of the House, and the subsequent organization of the House by the direct action of the officers of the military. I affirm before the whole American people that the action on the part of the military in the city yesterday is subversive of the republican institutions of this free country.

(Signed) JOHN McENERY.

Congressional Investigation.

The Congressional Investigating Committee resumed the examination to-day. Ex-Governor Hahn testified. Am a member of the Legislature now in session; do not think Gen. De Trobriand entered the House until a resolution was passed appointing a committee of three to ask the presence of General De Trobriand, who restored order in the lobby, according to the request of Mr. Wiltz. My impression is the Clerk, Mr. Vigers, did not call the roll after Mr. Wiltz and the conferees left, therefore am unable to say who may were present. After they left we reorganized, and the nomination for Speaker was made. I being the only nominee, was declared elected. After I was declared Speaker Mr. Lowell called my attention to the presence of soldiers. They evidently took the hint that their presence could be dispensed with, and left. I was in the House at the beginning; don't know how many members were present at the first organization or at the time the election for Speaker took place.

It was finally agreed that the counsel for each party be allowed four days in which to file briefs with the committee.

J. R. Beckwith testified as to acts of intimidation against Republicans since July 1874. He could not particularize, because complaints have been so numerous in the northern part of the State. The Coushatta affair and other acts of violence proceed a feeling of insecurity. The negro throughout the State feel they have not the proper rights and privileges and the protection of the law. They would join together against any race if they thought they could obtain protection. In the case of Republicans in the parishes on charges of intimidation and murder, where the accused were brought here, in several instances I was convinced arrests had been made in error.

The witness declined to answer as to the personal character of Governor Kellogg.

Judge Alex. Walker testified. The condition of the colored laboring classes is very much improved. A better feeling exists between them and the white people. Politically they show a desire to have as little to do with politics as possible. In a business point of view I consider the condition of the State as pitiable beyond all precedent.

M. J. Cunningham, of Natchitoches, testified. He used harsh language toward Twitchell, but it was at the opening of the campaign, and for remarks arising from offensive remarks addressed to me by Twitchell.

Twitchell asserted that he had been intimidated by Cunnington.

J. T. Bashon, of Derbi, testified. In that and adjoining parishes for several months past it has been impossible for a person expressing Republican proclivities to live in tranquility. Threats of violence by whites against blacks who voted the Republican ticket had the effect of creating considerable excitement in the parish. Personally he knew of several instances where the homes of negroes have been burned and men killed just because they were Republicans. The perpetrators have been arrested.

General Sheridan's Course not Approved by the Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange to-day adopted the following unanimously:

WHEREAS, General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Military Department of Missouri, has written to the Hon. the Secretary of War a letter dated January 4th, and published in our papers of this date, in which he has given utterance to statements reacting upon the people of this State, and particularly of such as reside in this city, singularly at variance with the condition of things now existing in this city and State, and well calculated not only to detract from our good name as law-loving and law-abiding citizens, but also seriously injure the commercial interests of our city. The Cotton Exchange, an organization totally disconnected from political affairs, and instituted solely for the promotion of commercial interests, feels called upon to enter a solemn protest against the allegations contained in said letter. The members of this exchange give a solemn assurance to the people of the United States and the world, that truth and justice, wherever found, that the allegations of Lieutenant General Sheridan are not only false in point of fact, but evince a spirit of mere partisan rather than nobility of soul which should characterize the utterances of an officer commanding the army of a great nation. It is painfully evident that coming amongst us an almost entire stranger, General Sheridan has limited his inquiries as to the condition of affairs here to those whose interests it is not only to falsify facts, but to promote that spirit of lawlessness with which we are falsely charged. It would not indeed be a matter for surprise if crimes in our midst were more frequent when it is borne in mind that the police force, for the maintenance of which we are heavily taxed, is now and has been deprived from its legitimate duties, to such an extent that large districts of our city are entirely without protection, and many of our citizens are compelled to employ private watchmen for protection against thieves and burglars.

Here follow a long string of resolutions, framing a heavy indictment against the acts of the military forces of the United States on yesterday in the occupation of the State House, in the forcible ejection by troops of members of the Legislature and the elected Speaker of the House, and the subsequent organization of the House by the direct action of the officers of the military, and adjoining parishes for several months past it has been impossible for a person expressing Republican proclivities to live in tranquility. Threats of violence by whites against blacks who voted the Republican ticket had the effect of creating considerable excitement in the parish. Personally he knew of several instances where the homes of negroes have been burned and men killed just because they were Republicans. The perpetrators have been arrested.

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